Pages

SR 178
References

Local Jurisdictions

Kern Council of Governments (Kern COG)
1401 19th St, Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93301
(661) 861-2191

County of Kern
Roads Department
1115 Truxtun Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301
(661) 861-3140

Air Quality District:

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
1990 E Gettysburg Ave
Fresno, CA 93726
(559) 230-6000

Air Basin: San Joaquin Valley

Air Basin Determination:

Severe non-attainment for ozone and serious for PM^{10}. Contact the Air District for more information.

Transit Services:

For inquiries on transit services, please contact the MPO or local agency (listed above) for more information or refer to the Transit Services sheet in the Appendix for an overview of various transit services.

Traffic Accident Data:

Caltrans District 6
Office of Traffic Investigations
(559) 488-4123

Sources of Information - Caltrans:

Traffic Congestion Relief Program, 2000
State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP), 2000, 2002, 2004, 2005
State Highway Operations and Protection Program (SHOPP), 2000, 2002, 2005, 2006
Interregional Improvement Track-Interregional Road System Plan (ITSP), 1998, 2000
Caltrans District 6 Bicycle Route Inventory for California State Highways (District 6 Edition), May 2004 Office of System Planning, (559) 444-2500

Sources of Information - By County:

Kern County:
Kern County General Plan, 2004
Kern County Regional Transportation Plan, 2004
Intelligent Transportation System Early Deployment Plan (Kern Region), 1997
Kern County Regional Bicycle Plan , 2001 Kern Council of Governments (Kern COG)
City of Bakersfield - General Plan 2004 Update - "Circulation Element"

Glossary
Transportation Concept Report

AADT: (Average Annual Daily Traffic). This designation indicates the total daily traffic that is counted at a particular location or within a particular highway segment and then averaged out over one calendar year.

Access Control (or Controlled Access): The condition where the ability to access a state highway by owners or occupants of abutting land is fully or partially controlled by public authority. Also, see Classification of Roads.

Bicycle Facilities: Bicycle facilities within the state are classified into four categories:

- **Class 1 Bikeways (Bike Paths):** Bike Paths are separate *off-highway* facilities for the exclusive use of bicyclists and with cross flow by motor vehicles minimized.
- **Class 2 Bikeways (Bike Lanes):** Bike Lanes are for preferential use by bicyclists and can be established within the paved area of state highways. Such facilities are approved by, and subsequently maintained by, local jurisdictions and/or Caltrans. Bike lanes are separated from traffic lanes on California highways by the use of a painted 6" stripe on the pavement and are designated as bike lanes by the use of white R81 (Bike Lane), R-81A (Begin) and R81-B (End) "regulatory" signs. (MUTCD Chapter 9 - California Supplement - 2004).
- **Class 3 Bikeways (Bike Routes):** Bike Route are shared facilities which serve either to (a) provide continuity to other bike facilities (usually a Class 1 or Class 2 bikeway); or (b) to designate a preferred route through a high demand corridor. Such facilities are approved by, and subsequently maintained by, local jurisdictions and/or Caltrans. Bike Routes are not separated from traffic lanes but are designated as bike routes through the use of green D11-1 (Bike Route), M4-11 (Begin) and M4-12 (End) "guide" signs. (MUTCD - Chapter 9 - 2003).
- **Shared Roadway (No Bikeway Designation):** Most bicycle travel on conventional state highways and local streets occurs on facilities without any bikeway designations, signs or striping. Virtually all highways in use by bicyclists for inter-city and recreational travel fall under this "share-the-road" scenario.

CMS: (Changeable Message Sign). A CMS is a full-matrix display sign used on State highways to provide motorists with an advanced warning of major highway incidents and route diversion information. CMSs are capable of displaying a variety of character heights and up to three lines of text. CMSs play increasingly important roles on State highways by improving operations and safety.

Classification of Roads:

- **Conventional (C):** A highway without access control, which may or may not be divided. Grade separations at intersections or access control may be used when justified at spot locations. Example: 2C = 2 lane conventional highway.
- **Expressway (E):** An arterial highway with at least partial control of access, which may or may not be divided or have grade separations at intersections. Example: 4E = 4 lane expressway (note: 2 lane expressways are not common).
- **Freeway (F):** A highway to which the owners of abutting lands have no right or easement of access to or from their abutting lands. Access is controlled or restricted to interchanges and with grade separation at all intersections. Example: 6F = 6 lane freeway.
- **Functional Classification:** Guided by Federal legislation, functional classification refers to a process by which streets and highways are grouped into classes or systems, according to the character of the service that is provided, e.g., Principal Arterial, Minor Arterial, Collector, Local, etc.

Contract Phasing:

- **Begin Construction:** This is the phase when the contract for construction is approved and construction begins.
- **Complete Construction:** This is the phase when the completion of the construction contract occurs.

COG: See RTPA

CTC: (California Transportation Commission). The California Transportation Commission (CTC) was established in 1978 by Assembly Bill 402 (Chapter 1106, Statutes of 1977) out of a growing concern for a single, unified California transportation policy. The Commission is responsible for the programming and allocating of funds for the construction of highway, passenger rail and transit improvements throughout California. The Commission also advises and assists the Secretary of Business, Transportation and Housing Agency and the Legislature in formulating and evaluating state policies and plans for California's transportation programs. The Commission is also an active participant in the initiation and development of State and Federal legislation that seeks to secure financial stability for the State's transportation needs.

Density: The number of vehicles occupying a given length of lane or roadway averaged over time, usually expressed as vehicles per mile or vehicles per mile per lane. Also see **V/C.**

Facility:
- **Concept Facility:** A highway facility type and characteristic considered viable without improvement within the 25 year planning period given financial, environmental, planning and engineering factors.
- **Present Facility:** Highway type and general characteristics in place at the time of the development of a TCR.

FTIP: See Project Programming

ICES: (Intermodal Corridor of Economic Significance). Significant National Highway System Corridors that link intermodal facilities most directly, conveniently and efficiently to intrastate, interstate, and international markets.

ITMS: (Intermodal Transportation Management System). A performance-based decision support system operating on a personal computer which allows "alternatives analysis" through the use of performance measures. ITMS incorporates intermodal system elements for freight and person movements using a spatial and attribute database thereby allowing management of transportation systems under existing and forecasted conditions. ITMS provides a new intermodal-planning tool using a common statewide data set for state and local transportation planners.

ITS: (Intelligent Transportation Systems). ITS refers to a wide variety of tools and techniques that focus on addressing transportation problems by improving the efficiency and safety of the existing transportation infrastructure. ITS works through the integration of high tech computing and information sharing.

ITSP: (Interregional Transportation Strategic Plan). The ITSP is a single document prepared by Caltrans to consolidate and communicate key elements of its ongoing long and short range planning. The ITSP serves as a counterpart to the Regional Transportation Plans (RTPs) prepared by the 43 Regional Transportation Planning Agencies (RTPAs) in California.

KP: (Kilo Post) See Post Mile

Lifeline Routes: See Route Designations

LOS: (Level of Service). Level of Service describes operating conditions a typical driver will experience on a typical day while driving on a particular facility. Like a report card, the LOS is defined in categories ranging from A-F. "A" represents the best traffic flow (low **v/c** ratio and delay, no impediments) through "F" representing the worse congestion (extremely high **v/c** ratio and delay, gridlock conditions).

MIS: (Major Investment Study). When the need for a major metropolitan transportation investment is identified and Federal funds are potentially involved, a major investment (corridor or sub-area) study is undertaken to develop or refine the plan. Upon completion, the MIS aids the area's Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), in cooperation with any participating agencies, on the design concept and scope of the investment.

MPO: See RTPA

Multi-Modal: Pertaining to the use of more than one mode of travel such as private vehicles, taxis, bicycles, mass-transit, para-transit, light and heavy rail, ferries, airplanes etc.

NHS: See Route Designation

NTN: See Route Designation

Non-attainment (pertaining to air quality): Identifies non-attainment status for CO (carbon monoxide), Ozone, and PM (particulate matter) within the subject air basin.

Overcrossing: (O/C) See Structures, Types of

PM: (MilePost Marker, Postmile or KP (Kilo Post). An 8" x 48" metal post marker along a State highway indicating a location using the postmile or designation. This is the distance in miles (or kilometers, in the case of Kilo Post measurements) that the given location is from the county line measuring from the south to the north or from the west to the east. Postmiles ascend in the northerly and easterly directions as determined by the route. The PM marker also includes an abbreviation for the County wherein its located (i.e., in Caltrans District 6: FRE = Fresno, KER = Kern, KIN = Kings, TUL = Tulare, MAD = Madera). As such, a PM marker located along SR 99 and displaying "MAD" and "6.25" would indicate that you are currently located in Madera County at a point 6.25 miles north of the Fresno/Madera County Line.

PROJECT PROGRAMMING: Separate programming documents prepared and adopted for somewhat different purposes, are required under State and Federal law. Transportation programming is the public decision making process that sets priorities and funds projects envisioned in long range transportation plans. It commits expected revenues over a multi-year period to transportation projects. Programming schedules high priority capital outlay projects for development and implementation. Programming documents include Federal, State, Regional and Metropolitan Transportation Plans, e.g., FTIP, ITIP, RTIP, SHOPP, STIP.

- **FTIP:** (Federal Transportation Improvement Program). To apply for federal highway funding a Federal statute requires MPOs to complete a Transportation Improvement Program. The MPO prepares the FTIP in cooperation with its member agencies (cities), its transit operators, State and Federal agencies, and with public involvement. The FTIP must by law be financially constrained and include a financial plan that demonstrates how projects can be implemented while the existing transportation system is being adequately operated and maintained. The FTIPs are in actuality a listing of planned Federally funded capital improvements to the regions' transit systems along with associated Federal operating assistance program and Federal Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (FSTIP).

- **ITIP:** (Interregional Transportation Improvement Program). The ITIP is Caltrans' equivalent to the RTIP (Regional Transportation Improvement Program) and consists of STIP projects funded from the Interregional Program share, which is 25% of new STIP funding. Caltrans' ITIP may nominate projects to the STIP only for the Interregional Program. The ITIP should be based on a Strategic Plan for implementing the Interregional Program. The ITIP should describe how proposed projects relate to the Strategic Plan and how the Strategic Plan would implement the California Transportation Commission's objectives. The ITIP includes both State highway and rail projects (potentially including mass transit guideway and grade separation projects).

- **PSR:** (Project Study Report). A pre-programming document required for project inclusion in the STIP.

- **PSSR:** (Project Scope Summary Report). An engineering report used to select candidate projects to be programmed in the State Highway Operation Protection Program (SHOPP). SHOPP funds are used primarily for rehabilitation, resurfacing and safety projects on State highways.

- **RTIP:** (Regional Transportation Improvement Program). After consulting with Caltrans, each Regional Transportation Planning Agency (RTPA) and/or County Transportation Commission (CTC) must prepare and submit an RTIP for regions with urbanized areas. Some urbanized RTPAs coincide with the Federal Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs). Each regional agency is required to adopt and submit its RTIP to the CTC and to Caltrans. The CTC will utilize the RTIP to consider projects to be included in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). The funds are available for a broad array of transportation improvement projects, including improving State highways, local roads, public transit, inter-city rail, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, grade separations, transportation system management, transportation demand management, soundwalls, etc.

- **SHOPP:** (State Highway Operation Protection Program). The SHOPP is a four-year program limited to projects related to State highway safety and rehabilitation. SHOPP funds are for major transportation capital improvements that are necessary to preserve and protect the State highway system. The SHOPP does not include projects that increase capacity. Most of the projects are for pavement rehabilitation, bridge rehabilitation, and traffic safety improvements. Other projects may include such things as operational improvements (e.g., traffic signalization) and roadside rest areas. Caltrans alone has full control of SHOPP funds.

- **STIP:** (State Transportation Improvement Program). Under California law, the STIP and SHOPP (State Highway Operations Protection Program) are the two primary documents through which the CTC commits and allocates funds to particular projects. In the year 2000 and thereafter, the STIP will be a four year plan with updates every two years. The STIP is a capital improvement program of transportation projects funded with revenues from the State Highway Account and other sources on and off the State highway system. The STIP includes a list of transportation projects, proposed in two broad programs, the regional program funded with 75% of new STIP funding and the interregional program funded from 25%. The STIP has two main funding components: the RIP (Regional Improvement Program), prepared by RTPAs and the IIP (Interregional Improvement Program) prepared by Caltrans.

ROW: (Right-of-Way). Denotes the *total* width allocated for a highway, including shoulders and adjacent land.

RCR: See TCR

Route Designations: Identifies whether or not the subject segment of a route is designated as being part of a system. Examples of systems include Freeway/Expressway System, Highways of Regional Significance, Interregional Highway System (IRRS), National Highway System (NHS), National Truck Network (NTN), and Terminal Access Route for the National Truck Network, Scenic Highway, or Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET).

- **Freeway/Expressway System:** The Statewide system of highways declared by the Legislature to be essential to the future development of California. The F&E System has been constructed with a large investment of funds for the ability of control access, in order to ensure the safety and operational integrity of the highways.

- **IRRS:** (Interregional Road System) Caltrans developed an Interregional Road System Plan that identified projects which will provide the most adequate interregional road system to all economic centers in the State. IRRS is a series of Interregional State highway routes, outside the urbanized areas, that provide access to, and links between, the State's economic centers, major recreational areas, and urban and rural regions. Due to the high number of routes and capacity improvements needed on the IRRS, the most critical IRRS routes were identified as *High Emphasis Routes*. High Emphasis Routes are a priority for programming and construction and are critically important to interregional travel and the State as a whole. *Focus Routes* are a subset of the High Emphasis Routes. These routes represent 10 IRRS corridors that should be of the highest priority for completion to minimum facility standard in the 20 year period.

- **Lifeline Routes:** (Earthquake Emergency Response) A Lifeline Route is a route on the State highway system that is deemed so critical to emergency response/life-saving activities of a region or the state that it must remain open immediately following a major earthquake, or for which pre-planning for detour and/or expeditious repair and reopening can guarantee through-movement. The focus is on highly critical routes that allow for the immediate movement of emergency equipment and supplies into a region or through a region.

- **NHS:** (National Highway System) The purpose of the NHS is to provide an interconnected system of principal arterial routes which will serve major population centers, international border crossings, ports, airports, public transportation facilities and other intermodal transportation facilities. Additionally, such highways meet National defense requirements and serve to facilitate interstate and interregional travel. The NHS consists of 155,000 miles, (plus or minus 15 percent), of the major roads in the U.S. Included in the NHS are all interstate routes, a large percentage of urban and rural principal arterial, the defense strategic highway network, and strategic highway connectors.

- **NTN:** (National Truck Network) A list of truck route segments and their truck access designations (such as National Network (NN), Terminal Access, California Legal, Advisory, or Restricted) with each segment's beginning and ending post miles, and beginning and ending cross streets.

- **Regionally Significant:** A transportation corridor that serves regional transportation needs and would normally be included in the modeling of a metropolitan area's transportation network. Such corridors, at minimum, would include all principal arterial highways and all fixed guideway transit facilities located within the region.

- **Scenic Highway:** A highway may be designated scenic depending upon how much of the natural landscape can be seen by travelers, the scenic quality of the landscape, and the extent to which development intrudes upon the traveler's enjoyment of the view. The State Scenic Highway System includes a list of highways that are either eligible for designation as scenic highways or have been so designated. These highways are identified in Section 263 of the Streets and Highways Code. For a highway to be considered *Officially Designated* the local jurisdiction is required to develop and adopt protection measures in the form of ordinances to apply to the area of land within the scenic corridor. Additions and deletions to the list of highways eligible for scenic designation can only be made through legislative action.

- **STAA Truck:** In 1982, the Federal government passed the Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA). This act requires states to allow certain longer trucks on a network of Federal highways, referred to as the National Network (NN). A STAA truck is, in many cases, longer than a "California legal" truck, and may operate only on specific highways in California.

- **STRAHNET:** (Strategic Highway Corridor Network) STRAHNET is a National system of public highways that are key elements in U.S. strategic policy. This network provides defense access, continuity, and emergency capabilities for movements of personnel and equipment during both peace time and war. STRAHNET is comprised of about 61,000 miles of highway, including

the 45,400-mile system of Interstate and Defense Highways and 15,600 miles of other important public highways. STRAHNET "connectors" (about 1,700 miles) are additional highway routes linking over 200 important military installations and ports to the STRAHNET. Generally, these "connector" routes end at the port boundary or installation gate and are typically used only when moving personnel and equipment during a mobilization or deployment

- **Terminal Access Route:** Terminal Access (TA) routes are portions of State or local highways that Caltrans or a local government granted access to STAA trucks. The purpose of TA routes is to allow STAA trucks (1) to travel between NN routes, (2) to reach a truck's operating facility, or (3) to reach a facility where freight originates, terminates, or is handled in the transportation process.

RTIP: See Project Programming

RTP: (Regional Transportation Plan) The RTP is a comprehensive 20 year plan for the region, updated every four years by the regional transportation planning agency (RTPA). The RTP includes goals, objectives, and policies and recommends specific transportation improvements.

RTPA: (Regional Transportation Planning Agency) The RTPA is an association of city and county governments created to address regional transportation issues while protecting the integrity and autonomy of each jurisdiction. The RTPA serves as the forum for cooperative decision making by principal elected officials of general local government and is responsible for the preparation and adoption of a Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP). There are 43 RTPAs in California. In smaller counties, usually the County Transportation Commission; in urban counties, usually the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is the RTPA. RTPAs produce the RTIPs for the approval of the California Transportation Commission (CTC).

- **MPOs and COGs:** RTPAs can be an MPO (Metropolitan Planning Organization) or a COG (Council of Governments) or all three. Some COGs also serve as MPOs, under Federal transportation rules, and this designation carries considerable power in allocating Federal and State funds for transportation projects. For example, Fresno COG is the MPO for Fresno County.

  According to U.S. Code, an MPO is the organization designated by the governor and local elected officials as responsible, together with the State, for preparing a comprehensive transportation plan for both highway and transit modes, with long range (10 – 20 years) and shorter range (five year) elements in an urbanized area (population 50,000 or greater). The major role of the MPO is to foster inter-governmental communications and cooperation, undertake comprehensive regional planning with an emphasis on transportation, provide for citizen involvement in the planning process and provide technical services to the member agencies. MPOs are created by elected officials of counties and their incorporated cities as a means of providing a cooperative body for the discussion and resolution of issues that go beyond their individual boundaries.

  State and Federal laws encourage such efforts. In each of these areas, MPOs act as a consensus-builder to develop an acceptable approach on how to handle problems that do not recognize jurisdictional boundaries.

Route Numbering: South-north state and interstate routes normally carry odd number designations (e.g. I-5, SR 43, SR 99 etc.) while west-east routes normally carry even number designations (e.g. I-10, SR 58, SR 168 etc.).

R/U: (Rural *or* Urban location) Areas designated as rural are those lying outside the U.S. Census urban area boundary with a population less than 2,500 (less than 5,000 population for Federal Aid highway purposes). Areas designated as urban are those lying inside the U.S. Census urbanized boundary.

Scenic Highway: See Route Designation

Separation: See Structures, Types of

SHOPP: See Project Programming

SR: (State Route) Highways within the State which are distinctively designed to serve intrastate and interstate travel.

STAA: See Route Designation

STIP: See Project Programming

STRAHNET: See Route Designation

STRUCTURES, Types of

- **Overcrossing:** (O/C) A configuration where the State highway crosses below the grade of a local road**.**
- **Separation:** (Sep) A configuration where a State highway crosses over a State highway.
- **Undercrossing:** (U/C) A configuration where a State highway crosses above the grade of a local road.
- **Underpass:** A configuration where the State highway crosses below the grade of a railroad line**.**

TCR: (Transportation Concept Report) Formerly called a Route Concept Report or RCR, this document analyzes a transportation corridor service area, establishes a 20 year transportation planning concept, and identifies modal transportation options and applications needed to achieve the 20 year concepts.

TCRP: (Traffic Congestion Relief Program) The TCRP was enacted as part of AB 2928 (2000). Through the TCRP, the Governor and Legislature allocated $4.9 billion for projects to relieve congestion, provide safe and efficient movement of goods, improve intermodal connectivity, and make further investments in transit and rail facilities within the State.

Undercrossing: See Structures, Types of

Underpass: See Structures, Types of

UTC: (Ultimate Transportation Corridor) Highest predictable build-out beyond 20 years.

V/C: (Volume/Capacity ratio) A ratio of demand flow rate (volume) to capacity for a traffic facility. Also see Density.

SR 178
Intelligent Transportation Systems*

Traffic Monitoring Stations/Ramp Metering Locations
Closed Circuit Television Locations (CCTV)/Changeable Message Sign (CMS) Locations

Traffic Monitoring Stations

Existing and Proposed
Status April 2004

EXISTING TRAFFIC MONITORING STATIONS					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6TMS		178			None
PROPOSED TRAFFIC MONITORING STATIONS					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6TMS	KER	178	01.50	CHESTER AVE	Proposed
D6TMS	KER	178	02.22	AT SR 204	Proposed

Ramp Metering Locations

Existing and Proposed
Status December 2003

EXISTING RAMP METERS					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6RMS	KER	178			None Proposed
PROPOSED RAMP METERS					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6RMS	KER	178			None Proposed

***Note:** The 511 system is a new three-digit phone number program to access travel information that is currently being implemented throughout various areas of the country. Caltrans' Reverse Commute Study/Special Studies Branch is working with Traffic Operations and Caltrans' Districts to develop a "California 511 Strategic Development Plan for Rural and Inter-Regional Traveler Information System" to meet the traveler's highway and transit information needs. When fully implemented, 511 will be an easy to remember telephone number.

Closed Circuit Television Locations

Existing and Proposed
Status April 2004

EXISTING CCTVs					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6CCTV		178			None Proposed
PROPOSED CCTVs					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6CCTV		178			None Proposed

Changeable Message Sign Locations

Existing and Proposed
Status April 2004

EXISTING CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGNS					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6CMS	KER	WB 178	03.80	AT HEIGHT STREET	Existing
D6CMS	KER	EB 178	09.80	BOTTOM OF KERN CANYON	Existing
D6CMS	KER	WB 178	41.70	TOP OF KERN CANYON	Existing
PROPOSED CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGNS					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6CMS	KER	EB 178	02.00	WEST OF SR 184	Proposed

Highway Advisory Radios

Existing and Proposed
Status April 2004

EXISTING HIGHWAY ADVISORY RADIOS					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6HAR	KER	178			None
PROPOSED HIGHWAY ADVISORY RADIOS					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6HAR	KER	178	13.50	BOTTOM OF KERN CANYON	Proposed

Weather Stations

Proposed
Status April 2004

PROPOSED WEATHER STATIONS					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
WS	KER	178	09.80	Just East Of SR 184	Proposed
WS	KER	178	83.88	AT BODFISH	Proposed

SR 178
Transit Services
April 2005

Segment PM From/To	Transit Services
1–6 KERN PM 0.0 / R11.0 NORTH JCT RTE 99/58 SEP to Rancheria Rd	Common Transit Carriers serving Kern County include Greyhound Bus Lines, Orange Belt Stages, Airport Bus of Bakersfield, and the Amtrak bus. Golden Empire Transit (GET) serves the City of Bakersfield while the Kern Regional Transit services the rural areas of Kern County. Both operate fixed route and dial-a-ride services. Kern Regional Transit operates along this corridor from downtown Bakersfield to the Lake Isabella area.
7–15 KERN PM R11.0 / 57.1 Rancheria Rd to Near Weldon	Kern Regional Transit operates along this corridor from Bakersfield to Lake Isabella. The Kern River Valley System offers fixed route and Dial-a-Ride services within the communities of Lake Isabella, Onyx and Kernville.

SR 178
Bicycle Facilities
April 2005

Segment PM From / To	Bicycle Routes and Facilities
1-2 KERN PM 0.0 / 1.7 RTE 99 / 58 SEP To M St	Conventional 4-lane roadway segments - <u>open to bicycle travel</u>. Level terrain. *Shoulder width varies between 6-8 feet*. Numerous alternate routes also exist for these segments.** <u>Designation:</u> Neither of these two segments are identified within either the 2001 Kern County Regional Bike Plan or the City of Bakersfield's General Plan 2004 Updated Circulation Element as a Class I, II or III bikeway or proposed Class I, II or III bikeway.
3-4 KERN PM 1.7 / R6.2 M St To 0.6 Mi E of Oswell St OC	Freeway segments - <u>closed to bicycle travel</u>. Level terrain. *Shoulder width 8' but closed to bicycle travel*. Numerous alternate routes available for these two segments.** <u>Designation:</u> None of these segments are identified within either the 2001 Kern County Regional Bike Plan or the City of Bakersfield's General Plan 2004 Updated Circulation Element as a Class I, II or III bikeway or proposed bikeway.
5 KERN PM R6.2 / T9.6 0.6 Mi E of Oswell St OC / SR 184	Freeway segment from R6.2 to Fairfax Ave. - <u>closed to bicycle travel</u>. Fairfax Ave. to SR 184 conventional 2-4 lanes - <u>open to bicycle travel</u>. Level terrain. *Shoulder width 6'*. Alternate routes available from R6.2 to Fairfax Rd. No alternate route is currently available between Fairfax Rd. to SR 184.** <u>Designation:</u> R6.2 to Fairfax Rd. not identified within either the 2001 Kern County Regional Bike Plan or the City of Bakersfield's General Plan 2004 Updated Circulation Element, as existing or proposed Class I, II or III bikeway. Fairfax Rd. to SR 184 is identified as a future Class II facility in both plans.

6 KERN PM T9.6 / R11.0 SR 184 / Rancheria Rd	Conventional 2-lane roadway segment - open to bicycle travel. Level to steep terrain. *No paved shoulder*. No alternate route currently exists for this segment.** Designation: This segment is identified within the City of Bakersfield's General Plan 2004 Updated Circulation Element, as a planned Class II bikeway.
7 KERN PM R11.0 / 13.7 Rancheria Rd / Mouth of Kern River Canyon	Conventional 2-lane roadway segment - open to bicycle travel. Level terrain. *Shoulder width varies from no paved shoulder to 8.'* No alternate route currently exists for this segment.** Designation: This segment is identified within the City of Bakersfield's General Plan 2004 Updated Circulation Element, as a planned Class II bikeway.
8-9 KERN PM 13.7 / R30.6 Mouth of Kern River Canyon/ Sequoia Natl. Forest boundary	Conventional 2-lane roadway segments - open to bicycle travel. Moderately steep grade. ***Very narrow roadway***. *No paved shoulder. Bicycle travel not recommended*. Very scenic. No alternate route currently exists for these two segments.** Designation: No portion of these segments are currently identified within the 2001 Kern County Regional Bike Plan as a Class I, II or III bikeway or proposed Class I, II, or III bikeway.
10-11 KERN PM R30.6 / R41.2 Sequoia Natl. Forest boundary / 0.4 mi W of Bodfish Rd.	Conventional 4-lane divided roadway segments - open to bicycle travel. Level to moderately steep undulating terrain. *Shoulder varies from 3' to 6'*. Very scenic. No acceptable alternate route currently exists for these segments.** Designation: No portion of these segments are currently identified within the 2001 Kern County Regional Bike Plan as a Class I, II or III bikeway or proposed Class I, II or III bikeway.
12 KERN PM R41.1 / R43.9 0.4 Mi W of Bodfish Rd / 1.0 Mi E of SR 155	Freeway segments - open to bicycle travel. Level terrain. *Shoulder width 8'*. An alternate route is currently available.** Designation: No portion of this segment is currently identified within the 2001 Kern County Regional Bike Plan as a Class I, II or III bikeway or a proposed Class I, II or III bikeway.
13-15 KERN PM R43.9 to 57.1 1.0 Mi E of SR 155 / Kelso Valley Rd (End District 6)	Conventional 2-lane roadway segments - open to bicycle travel. Level to moderately steep undulating terrain. *Shoulder varies from 0' to 8'*. Scenic. No acceptable alternate route currently exists within these two segments.** Designation: No portion of these segments are currently identified within the 2001 Kern County Regional Bike Plan as a Class I, II or III bikeway or proposed Class I, II or III bikeway.

Future plans call for upgrading numerous segments of this highway. When these planned upgrades are in place shoulders of 6-10 feet, and in some places sidewalks, will be installed which will greatly add to the safety of bicyclists and pedestrians desiring to use this highway's open segments.

**** Streets and Highway Code - Section 888** - "The department (i.e. Caltrans) shall not construct a state highway as a freeway that will result in the severance or destruction of an existing major route for non-motorized transportation traffic and light motorcycles, unless it provides a reasonable, safe, and convenient alternate route, or unless such a route already exists."